(XLVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2276.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1793.

Lands for Sale,

I shall expose to sale, on Saturday the 31st day of August next, (if fair, if not on Monday the 2d day of September next) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Webster's tavern, in Baltimore county about thirteen miles from Baltimore-town, the following property, to wit:

TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and SIXTEEN acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 22, 14, 15, 16, and 17, formerly the property of the NOTTINGHAM COMPANY, purchased by Messs. Stephen Steward, and Co. and from which purchasers they have been released.

Six hundred and ninety-eight acres of LAND, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Henry Hopper, and from which he hath been released.

One eighth part of the NOTTINGHAM FORGE, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Elias Bailey, and from which he hath been released.

Two hundred and forty-four and an half acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 67 and 83, formerly the property of the PATAPSCO COMPANY, purchased by Mr. Martin Alexander, and from which he hath been released.

One hundred and thirty-one and an half acres of LAND, contained in lot No. 27, purchased by Mr. John M'Lure, formerly the property of ditto, and from which he hath been released.

N. B. The whole of the above property lies but a short distance from Baltimore-town.

One hundred and sixty-eight acres of LAND, being part of the reserves in Baltimore county, formerly the property of HENRY HARFORD, Esq. purchased by William Sinclair, and from which he hath been released.

And on Tuesday the 3d day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at 12 o'clock, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, that valuable property, the wharf and warehouses on Fell's Point, formerly the property of the Messieurs CHRYSTIES, originally purchased by capt. Charles Wells, and capt. Aquila Johns, and from which they were released, and lately sold to Richard Alexander Contee, Esq; who has neglected to comply with the terms of the sale by not bonding to the state of Maryland as required.

And on Thursday the 19th day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at Mr. Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to sale the following property, to wit:

Three hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, called BIRMINGHAM, but commonly known by the name of The HOMONY POT, lately the property of ROBERT SMITH, Esq; and two hundred and ninety acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 39, 75, and 76, being part of Anne-Arundel county Manor, and about the same distance from Annapolis; two of those lots adjoin on Patuxent river.

It is thought needless to give a more particular description of the above property, as all persons desirous of purchasing will view it before the day of sale.

The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of four years, from the first day of December last, one fourth payable on the first day of December next, and so on annually, in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and interest on the whole, in specie only, on the first day of December, annually. Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, 26th July, 1793.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

Church-street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Paul Richards, directly opposite the Printing-Office, where he executes his business with care and punctuality.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes, from his unremitting attention and assiduity, to merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. All kinds of silver work executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.——The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, 30th July, 1793.

AMSTERDAM, *May* 15.

It is reported that an express arrived yesterday at the Hague from the prince of Saxe Cobourg, with important news, that on Saturday last, the 11th, the combined army attacked the French camp near Famars, and totally defeated them. Five thousand of the French were left dead on the field of battle, and four thousand taken prisoners, together with eighty-four pieces of cannon. Several private letters, received last night by the Brabant post, mention the same report, with the addition, that gen. Dumpierre lost a leg, and that the Dutch troops had behaved with great bravery.

STUTGARD, *(Germany) May* 5.

A few days ago general Dumouriez was at Morgenthelm. He appeared full of spirits, and told us he would go to Wurtzburg, where he intended to live a private man, and to write his memoirs of the war. Should he not be permitted to remain there, he expressed a wish of fixing his residence at Morgenthelm. He spoke in the highest strain of praise of the prince of Cobourg, and says, that had it not been for his second proclamation, which was published after the congress at Antwerp, he would have been joined by 27,000 troops of the line; that he did not wish to have any thing to do with Sans-Culottes. He further says, that Mentz would cost the allies a great deal more blood; that the governor was a most gallant and most experienced officer, and the most able engineer in France. He expresses his surprise that Conde and Valenciennes should not have been taken yet, as both these places were extremely ill supplied, and unable to make a long resistance.

He assured us that Lisle was a place of immense strength and importance. He finally told us that it had been his intention to go to Switzerland, but that he had been dissuaded from it on account of the great number of emigrants who reside there, and who were enemies, so far that they might probably be tempted to seize his person for the sake of the reward which the convention offered upon his head.

OSTEND, *May* 18.

The French, who are in great force at Dunkirk, are again threatening us. Last night there was a long skirmishing between our advanced posts and them near Furnes; but as we have not heard any thing since morning, we suppose they have retreated again.

GUERNSEY, *May* 4.

Yesterday a flag of truce, which colonel Dundas, commander in chief of this island, sent to St. Maloes the 16th ult. returned with an equal number of prisoners to those he had sent. The master and crew were kept on board their vessel the whole time, and were well used; but they notwithstanding learned that general Gallon was at the head of 50,000 counter-revolutionists, and that it was believed that Nantes was in their possession.

SUMMONS OF LANDAU.

Copy of a letter sent by general Wurmser, to the brigadier-general Gilot, commander of Landau.

SIR,

You undoubtedly know that general Dumourier, at the head of his army, arrested the commissioners of the convention, and sent them to the head-quarters of general prince Cobourg at Mons, from whence they were sent to Maestricht.

Dumourier put his army under the protection of the Imperial army, and proclaimed Louis XVII. king of France. You see that you have not a moment to lose to declare yourself for the good cause.

Being born a Frenchman, I am happy to command the army of his majesty the emperor, who is ready to lend his kind assistance to a nation that has been led astray by madmen. Follow the example of an army which repents of its errors, and put into my hands a fortress which cannot escape from the armies which are going to surround it.

Let us spare the effusion of blood, which already has been shed with profusion. Put it into my power to make the French people experience the effects of that generosity, which the sovereigns of Europe offer them for the purpose only to establish order in the politics of Europe. Reflect, that you have not an instant of time to lose.

WURMSER.

ANSWER to the SUMMONS of general WURMSER.

Head-Quarters at Wiesserburg, April 8.

The proposition of general Wurmser is at least very presumptuous. If he imagines to intimidate or to seduce, by an offer of protection from the king, his master, such of the French troops as are charged with the defence of Landau, general Gilot makes to answer him, that the French want the protection of nobody; and that the army, under his command, faithful to the oath they have sworn to the republic, will defend liberty and equality, which were betrayed in France by Dumourier.

General Wurmser knows now with the French nation can be offered that foul and cowardly artifice of people will never accept. LUSTINE, &c.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 3.

Dispatches from general Dampierre, after bestowing high praises on his advance guards, stated, that in the affair of the 1st instant, the Austrians had 800 killed and above wounded. The French had 300 killed and 600 wounded. General Dampierre complained of the officers of one battalion, whose cowardice was the cause of their retreat. The Austrians, he said, had left behind them no signs of victory.

The Convention ordered the keeper of the seals, to lay before them the letters of naturalization, bequeathed to the nation by Jacobs Anacharsis Cloots, the pretended orator of the human species.

May 4.

A letter from Dubois Dubais gave some further details concerning the affair of May 1st. It stated, among other things, that several important papers had been found on the Austrian adjutant-general who was killed, such as a plan of the present campaign, orders for a march of the troops assembled by the duke of York, and a memoir on the duke of general Clairfayt's army, from which it appeared that he has need of reinforcement.

Two petitions were received from the municipality of Paris, the object of the first of which was, the continuation of the canal of Briare to Orleans, and that of the other an increase of the pay of the artillery.

The section of Bonlieu and la Fontaine, requested that the convention should establish a plan of recruiting, for raising 12,000, destined to suppress the insurrection in la Vendee.

Letters from la Vendee gave an account of some new advantages gained by the rebels over the patriots near Nantes and Leger.

May 8.

A letter from the chief of the administration of the marine at Bayonne, dated April 13, stated that 200 Frenchmen, sent from Cadiz by order of the Spanish government, in a Genoese vessel, had been plundered of their money and effects by an English privateer.

Several decrees passed in the permanent sitting of the council of the department of the Pyrenees were read, the principal article of which was, that every Frenchman residing in a commune invaded by the enemy, in which he was not resident in 1790, shall be considered as an emigrant, if he does not within three days, set out for his former place of residence.

Letter from the commissioners with the army in the North, dated Valenciennes, May 6.

"General Dampierre this morning made an attack in the wood of Rhene and Vigogne to dislodge the enemy. It was very vigorous, and the firing continued the whole day. The soldiers of the republic shewed an ardour worthy of the highest praise, and carried several entrenchments with the bayonet. We had about fifty men killed, and several wounded, but we are certain that we occasioned very great loss to the enemy. We still possess some of the entrenchments which we have taken from them, but nothing consoles us for the melancholy accident which befel general Dampierre our commander in chief. His bravery having induced him to advance too far, his thigh was carried away by a ball. We have conferred the provisional command in chief on lieutenant-general Lamarsh, who commanded the army of the Ardennes, but it is of importance that the executive council should, without delay, appoint a commander in chief to the two armies. Four of us were present at this affair, the two others were detained at Valenciennes, partly by indisposition, and partly by the necessity of forwarding these dispatches.

"We have taken several prisoners. The 17th battalion of infantry, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Belclair, and the 10th battalion of la Mayenne commanded by lieutenant-colonel Malherbe, having at their head generals Haleire and Deroque, effected with an unexampled intrepidity, a slow and well ordered retreat, under the fire of several formidable batteries, which were unmasked upon them in the woods. Nothing could have been expected, but that they should have been cut to pieces. They however lost only six men killed and wounded. A soldier who had his arm carried away, cried out, when he returned to the town "I have still one left to serve the nation!"—Our brave general, while surrounded by persons who were lamenting his disaster, cried out "This is nothing! Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique!"

Wednesday, May 8.

A letter from the commissioners with the army, dated Valenciennes, May 7, gave further details of the action of the 1st. Citizen Jean Charles Pellisse, a native of St. Quintin, and a grenadier in the 9th battalion of the republicans alone on an out-post, killed the Prussian adjutant-general. He fired at him, and after a struggle disengaged him with the bayonet. Al-

though the conquest was entirely his own, he gave the greatest cloaths and horse to his comrades, reserving to himself only the great cross of the order of merit. The enemy offered ten guineas for the cross, but the grenadier refused to part with it for an hundred Louis d'Ors. He is the father of three children, and a Sans Culottes. We gave him an allignat of fifty livres, a small sum, indeed! but we leave to you the pleasure of accompanying this brave man. The enemy attempted an attack to-day. Our army advanced to meet them, and shewed such a countenance as induced them to stop; and although the movement on both sides was considerable, no engagement took place. We, however, took several prisoners.

The principal paper found on the Prussian general was a copy of orders from the prince of Saxe Cobourg, respecting the stations of the Prussian, English and Dutch troops, who were to advance towards the camp of Maulde, Famars and Mitry, because the situation of general Clairfayt becoming every day more critical, it was necessary to support him by the combined forces, more especially as the blockade of Conde depended on his being able to maintain his position.

LONDON, *May* 12.

It is positively affirmed, that the Spaniards have betrayed into France by way of Bilboa, and they are at Dax.

At Copenhagen, on the 9th instant, a placard was stuck up in all the avenues and corners of that city, warning every person against harbouring any strangers, without being informed of their names, professions, and object of their visit. It was at the same time announced, that a treaty of alliance was concluded between his Danish majesty and the duke of Saxe Weimar.

The French have forbidden all communication with Spain, in the same manner as they have with this country.

A correspondent from Brussels writes us, that there is a report in circulation there, which, we trust, for the honour of man, is not true. The garrison of Conde, before relief was thrown into it, twice endeavoured to send out the women and children, in the way usually adopted by towns closely beseged. The Austrians oppofed their paffage, and drove them back. On the second attempt, 300 of them were killed!—If this be true, we ought not to confine our execrations to the French, for surely the horrors of war ought not to be extended to women and children.

From the Moniteurs which we have received down to the 13th instant, we have a better opportunity of ascertaining the present state of France than from the accounts the public have lately seen. The debates of the convention serve to illustrate the true position of the country, and from them we learn, that the jealousies between the parties remain in all their violence, but though they tear one another like tygers, they most cordially agree in the measures necessary to preserve the republic.

The Mountain weakened itself by the number of commissioners sent from time to time to the armies and into the departments. Trusting only their own body, they sent them off one after another, until they began to feel that their ranks were thined, and that the Gironde, or the moderate party, were likely to regain the ascendency. They have therefore resolved that those commissioners shall be recalled, and that in future they will be more cautious in nominating friends not members of the convention.

On the first account of the treachery of Quetineau, the late aid-de-camp of Dumouriez, who went over to the royalists with 3000 men, various propositions were made for the public safety. It was proposed to raise an army of valets, waiters of coffee-houses, and all the persons whose duties might be supplied by women. This was opposed, because valets, and persons engaged in the service of luxury, were likely to be attached to the ancient order of things.

It was proposed to shut the theatre, because there the aristocrats raised the cry of incivism, and that the cannon of alarm should be fired, to make a more sudden impression of danger on the public mind. Vergniaud opposed these motions, because, he said, there was a concealed leaven of discontent spreading among the people of Paris, and it would be unwise to foment it by measures of panic. Robertspierre proposed, that forges should be erected in the public squares, to animate the people by a shew of the energy which was used for their deliverance from the danger that surrounded them; and that arms of all kinds should be made with the utmost speed. Camille Desmoulins said, that they were told of two classes of people—Gentlemen and Sans Culottes. They must take the purse of the first to employ the arm of the second; and he proposed that the citizens should be invited to exercise in the Camp-de-Mars, to prepare them for war. Darellton proposed to grant an indemnity to all persons deluded by the fanatics; and this idea was taken up by Danton, and enforced with strong arguments. The despots had not disdained to court the people of Belgium back to slavery by this means.—Why should they not do the same to bring them back to liberty? He proposed also an assessment on the rich, to enable the poor to march; and that 96 commissioners be sent into the sections of Paris, to see this done. And he moved also the formation of a guard for every city, to be on national pay, which would also be a relief to the poor. The proposition of Danton was adopted; and two commissioners being sent into each section, they took such vigorous measures, both for an assessment and for recruiting, that in three days 4000 men were raised by Paris, and every hour a number was dispatched in chariots and carriages of all kinds, against the insurgents in the Vendee, who are said in the convention to amount to 20,000 men.

May 17. Floating batteries are constructing at Dunkirk, to prevent the possibility of an approach by sea.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the guards, near Tournay.

"This country has suffered much by the war—friends and foes, French and Prussians, have vied in plundering it. Our people hitherto behave amazingly well, and are very popular.—Last night, on entering the village in which we are now quartered, the Coldstream grenadiers were to occupy a farm-house, the miserable inhabitants of which, were in the utmost distress; the Prussians had robbed them of every thing, not leaving them even a morsel of bread. Their new guests gave them fresh alarm; as they had now nothing to give, they dreaded the most harsh usage. Their joy and surprise may be easily conceived, when they saw the British soldiers empty their haversacks and were cordially invited to partake of their humble repast."

"It was rumoured in the city yesterday, that a French line of battle-ship and three frigates had surrendered to the Spanish governor of Trinidad. This story, which was told as a new event, is accounted for thus: Several months ago, the French government embarked on board the Ferme man of war a number of priests and aristocrats, and sent them to the island of Trinidad. The Spanish governor received the passengers, but said he should not permit the ship to depart until he received orders, perhaps from the usual delay of the court, were not sent out till they had determined on war.

The Spanish fleet, under the command of vice-admiral Mazarredo, consists of twenty-six ships of the line; one of 114 guns, three of 112, one of 94, two of 90, two of 80, seventeen of 74, and one 64 gun ship.

Letters from Bayonne have reached Paris, which state that the French general Beygnet, is employed in the siege of the Spanish city Fontarabia, which has been set fire to in several places. On the other hand, the Spaniards had taken a redoubt at Andayle.

It is said that Holland, to accelerate the operations of the campaign, has offered to the prince Saxe Coburg to empty its arsenals, which contain the finest artillery in Europe. This offer, which it is said, has been accepted, will prevent the Austrian general from waiting for the heavy pieces of ordnance now on the road and which are transported with great difficulty at an enormous expence.

A counter-revolution is projected by the inhabitants of Boulogne-sur-Mer. The general voice of the people there is for the restoration of the seventeenth Louis. The royalists have possessed themselves of the municipal power, and placards are publicly posted in praise of Dumourier and monarchy.

General Dumourier has not met with the same reception every where as he did at Francfort. At Stuttgard, he wished much to see the prince of Wurtemburg; but his highness denied himself to Dumourier.

The communication between Dover and Calais, will be opened within a few days, a proposition of that sort having been summitted to the committee of safety at Paris. There are some who hint, that matters more important than subjects of mere convenience are discussing between the contending nations.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, April 26.

"We were yesterday summoned to surrender by the commodore in chief of the English naval forces to co-operate. The summons was brought to us in the following manner:—

"On Monday eight English cutters which block up our port, took one of our fishermen, and conducted him to Ostend, where he was put into prison. On the second day after, the commodore liberated him, and gave him the summons to carry to Dunkirk, keeping his son as an hostage.

"The answer of our commandant, Pascal, was short, firm, energetic, and worthy of a republican. Our garrison consists of 3000 men; and our national guards are determined to make a good resistance.

"The forts towards the enemy are stone, and women and useless people are sent into the interior of the department. The English of both sexes, who were here in great numbers, are to leave the city in forty-eight hours, by order of the municipality.

"Some four and twenty pounders have been placed upon the batteries which are to cover this port.

"It is this moment rumoured, that 200 men, of the Dutch regiment of Dopff, are come with their arms and baggage, to join our advanced posts, which are partly composed of the Batavian legion."

DUBLIN, *May* 25.

In these times of distress to the manufacturers of Ireland, we are happy to hear that our countrywomen, always foremost to every scheme that tends to relieve the artisan, have come to the laudable resolution of wearing in future no leather shoes; and the shoemakers, we understand, in compliance with the wishes of their fair customers, and that they also may contribute their mite to the relief of the working poor, are assorting themselves with silk, tabbinet, and stuff shoes of every description, by which a number of hands in the different branches will get immediate employment.

In addition to the other causes, which have so much contributed to enhance the price of provisions, we learn that formidable mobs in Dungarvan, and several other ports in the province of Munster, from which principally this metropolis is supplied with potatoes, have risen in a tumultuous manner, cut the cables of the several sloops destined for Dublin, and obliged them to unload their cargoes, being determined not to permit the exportation of potatoes to any other market until the price shall be reduced to its usual cheapness."

LITCHFIELD, *July* 16.

On Wednesday last, a person by the name of Smith, an intelligent messenger, who for many years resided in this town as Sheriff's officer, and Messenger, but of late on his way to the westward, about five weeks since dispatched from the Western Indians, in company with two more, with whom he had been in captivity nearly two years. He says he went out from Norwich, in the employ of Mr. Worthington, and settled at Marietta, from whence he was taken and carried off, his wife and an infant being absent at the time, who were afterwards murdered by the same party, but of which he had no information till he arrived at Sandusky-hanna.—The Indians telling him, that they had killed his wife and child as soon as [illegible] but did not hurt them. Smith says he was furnished with money and rations at the British garrison, and produced a pass from colonel Shelby, that the British are vigilant and scrupulous, though they do not appear unfriendly; and that every possible exertion is made, by various methods, to induce the Americans to settle on the crown lands. Our informant was present with the principal tribe engaged with St. Clair. He saw them march out to attack our army; and they amounted to nearly 3000 able warriors, headed by the notorious Girty's, and that their loss in the action was computed not to exceed thirty killed. He assures us that the Indians are fully armed, and amply furnished for war, and from their late success hold their white enemies in great contempt. Their supplies, he believes, are not given them by the British government, though actually drawn from the king's stores among them, but he thinks for a considerable consideration of their fur. They, however, find a yearly suit of blankets, &c. from the crown, to encourage their hunting, and keep them in humour. Smith is fully of opinion that our commissioners cannot settle a treaty on any other terms than establishing the river Ohio as the boundary line between the United States and the Indian nations at war. We obtained from our informant the names of such persons in custody of the Indians, as came within his notice, viz. Edw. Hinman, a private of Shaylor's company; —— Hall, [of Wallingford] a lieutenant in do. —— Ames, recruiting sergeant, of Putnam's company; —— Mosier, of do. from Massachusetts; Peter Larkins, of Durham; an Atkins, supposed of Middletown, all of whom were with St. Clair's army; likewise D. Hull, an aged man, [a native] from Water-town, in this county. Smith says he was without commissioners the whole time he lay in Sandusky and obtained a pass, rations and a guard from col. Pickering, to enable him to prosecute his journey. He says the treaty will be delayed twenty days, in consequence of the detention of the commissioners, the British requiring more formal credentials of their mission, before they can pass their garrisons; which pretended formality has obliged them to encamp, till the return of their expresses from the war-office at Philadelphia. Their suite consists of more than 50, part of whom are a respectable deputation from the benevolent society of Friends, largely supplied with money, &c. to ransom the prisoners and cultivate peace.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 21.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Jolie, from Amsterdam, and who was not long since at Mentz, says, that it is one of the strongest fortified towns in Europe; and that the garrison had 18 months provisions; so that it was able to baffle all the attempts of the combined armies, to take it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to his correspondent in this city, dated April 23.

"Nothing but calamitious times appear—it is supposed war will soon be declared against America by the crowned heads that are now against France, to reduce it to subjection to England—I believe this is only supposition in the minds of the people; however, it seems more than probable it will be the case. It appears in a little time emigration must be stopped, or I believe the half of the people would go to America. Last week, when I was in Belfast, no less than five failures was in it, one of whom was 50,000l. this company carried on the cotton manufactory. This one house has put 300 men out of employ."

We have it in our power to give a direct contradiction of the English account of the capture of Nantz. The privateer Sans Culottes left that city on the 30th of April, when that event was not even feared. The English date of its capture was on the 24th.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, May 19, *via Bilboa.*

"The American ship Hamilton, captain William Rodman, who came from Rhode-Island with fish to our house, took in a cargo of fruit here, and sailed for St. Petersburgh, Russia; when she got about twenty leagues distant from the Rock of Lisbon, was boarded by a French privateer called the Republic, of 18 guns and 160 men; the captain of the privateer ordered all the American sailors to come on board him, except the captain and mate, and sent nine French sailors on board the Hamilton with an officer, and desired them to carry her to Brest; but luckily, when she got within about 30 leagues of Brest, an English frigate retook her and sent her to Bilboa, where she is now waiting for convoy to carry her to England, to see whether they are entitled to the salvage."

The American brig Betsey, captain Clarke, bound from St. Bartholomews to Hamburg, with Dutch property, and one passenger, was captured by a French privateer polacre, the Sans Culottes, of Nantz, of the Western Islands. The passenger is said to be a Swede, and was kept prisoner on board the privateer. Captain Clarke was allowed to pay with his brig. It is supposed the cargo will be condemned. Captain Clarke came to town yesterday at noon. The price was at Mud Fort, and the privateer coming up the river after her.

Capt. Clarke also spoke the Bell Democrat, off the Delaware capes.

The privateer Sans Culottes, of Nantes, has also captured, as we are informed, three merchantmen richly, viz. the ship Flora, of Glasgow, bound to Antigua, worth 30,000l. sterling; also a Swedish brig and a Portuguese brig.

July 25. There were letters known yesterday from Cape Francois, dated some days since the burning of that place, which mention, that tranquillity is again restored, and that a number of white inhabitants still remain in the town, which is not more than one fifth part destroyed. In consequence of this intelligence, there are several families preparing to return there from the different ports in the United States in American bottoms. The only obstacle to this determination is, the *risk of meeting with pirates*, and every kind of *interruption*, from the New-Providence privateers, fitted out by lord Dunmore and the refugees, of notorious memory in New-York, &c.

The street Sans Culottes, capt. Mulriney, belongs to Marseilles, and carries 10 double fortified nine-pounders, and 100 men, fell in with the ship Flora, of Glasgow, bound outward to Jamaica, with dry goods, on the 29th of May, and sent her with a prize-master to this port. There were ten passengers in the Flora, who are now on board of her. The privateer came up to port Tuesday morning, and fired a salute, as did also the prize ship.

The zebec was brought to last Monday at Mud Fort by the militia stationed there. They examined her register, and finding her a lawful privateer, permitted her to come pass the fort.

The Flora carries six pounders and four swivels, so that she seems to have been fitted out as a letter of marque.

The ship Fair American was hounded out side the Capes by the Petit Democrat privateer, who examined her papers and then left them.

July 26. A correspondent has authority to assure the citizens of the United States, that the minister of France has heard with pain a report, that a vessel belonging to the republic should have offered violence to an American vessel. The minister has given orders that the offender should be inquired into, and the captain, if found guilty, should be displaced and punished.

He has likewise given peremptory directions to all commanders of vessels in the service of the republic, on the American station, to pay that attending and respect to the American flag which is due from one ally to another, and conformable to the obligations of treaty and friendship.

CHARLESTON, *July 10.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Petersburg, to his friend in this city.

"The freshes are upon us; six inches higher, and we shall all be ruined for this year.

"When you come up, bring all the news you can collect. Has Dumourier's defection hurt the French cause, or not? Or do they still hold up their republican heads? God grant it.

P. S. If you are not a violent Frenchman, it is dangerous for you to come here."

July 12. Yesterday arrived the sloop Alexander Hamilton, capt. Bacchus, in six days passage from New-Providence, to which place he was carried by the schooner May-Flower, of that port, having been taken on his passage from Aux Cayes to Baltimore. On his arrival at Nassau, he received an interlocutory order from the court of admiralty to land his cargo, consisting of coffee, sugar and cotton, being libelled on the plea of its being French property. It was accordingly landed and left there, and it is supposed will be condemned and sold. The goods were shipped at the Cape by an American agent, to an American house in Baltimore; but the captors alledge, that they found letters in a schooner they had taken a few days previously, describing the goods which were to be shipped in the Alexander Hamilton, and mentioning that they were the property of Frenchmen.

The second mate of the brig States General, of Charleston, came passenger in the above sloop, who mentions that the brig had been taken on her passage from Cape Francois to this port, and carried into Bermuda, where both vessel and cargo were libelled.

The brig Governor Pinckney, of this port, was also taken to Nassau by a British privateer. Her cargo was libelled, but the captain had put in a claim to it as his property.

By the above sloop we are also informed, that it was reported in the Bahamas, that a French fleet of considerable force had fallen in with the British outward bound fleets for the East and West-Indies, off Cape Finisterre, and captured one hundred and sixty sail, which were then under convoy of two men of war and four frigates, their principal convoy having left them at a particular latitude. This report was at Cape Francois, by the Eclat frigate, in 35 days from Brest, and also corroborated by the accounts from the Havanna, St. Domingo and Jamaica.

MARTINSBURG, *July 15.*

We have at length discovered the station of the western army—General Wayne, with the forces under his command, were, on the 27th ult. at Fort Washington.—The person who gave us this intelligence, also informed, that all expectations of a treaty with the hostile tribes in that quarter were given up, and that the commander in chief had dispatched an express to the president of the United States, soliciting orders for offensive operations.—This express passed through Winchester a few days since, on his way to Mount Vernon.—From the above circumstances, we hope soon to be able to furnish accounts of the killed, &c. on the part of the Indians, as a counter balance to the many murders committed on the whites, by those tawny sons of rapine, desolation and cruelty.

ANNAPOLIS, *August 1.*

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, in Virginia, received at New-York, dated June 27.

"Last night broke out in this town a very severe FIRE; its ravages were almost unaccountable, considering the short space of time it continued, owing to the many wooden buildings we have here. It has consumed a very considerable part of the town, and has injured me some; my dwelling-house, among the rest, was laid in ashes. I have not time to inform you of the particulars; but have every reason to suppose, had our engine (which we engaged in your city) arrived here previous to the fire, much of the devastation might have been prevented."

We are further informed, that the fire broke out by the carelessness of a negro, who was burning a coal-kiln, and before the coals were extinguished, had put them into a house, which setting the wooden building on fire, soon communicated to the other buildings, being chiefly wood, burnt furiously, so that the best part of the metropolis is laid in ashes.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas* from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be OFFERED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Wednesday the 11th of September, at 12 o'clock,

PART of two tracts of LAND, the one called Bachelor Hall, and the other called White Plains, containing about one hundred acres, more or less; taken as the property of Thomas Lane, and sold to satisfy debts due David Stewart.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas* from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th day of September, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

TWO tracts of LAND, adjoining, with the improvements thereon, the one called Flushing, and the other Deer Creek, situated on the north side of Severn river, about four miles from Annapolis; taken as the property of John Stewart, and sold to satisfy a debt due Dr. James Steuart, as assignee of the State of Maryland. And on the day following, at the Sheriff's Office, two NEGRO WOMEN; taken as the property of Margaret, John and Richard Sappington, administrators of Richard Sappington, and sold to satisfy a debt due to William French, and others.

And on the 20th will be SOLD, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a new three story brick dwelling House, and a small piece of ground adjoining; taken as the property of Henry Sibell, and sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 31, 1793.

By authority from the orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 23d of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at Milton Hill, in said county,

NEGROES, stock of different kinds, plantation utensils, and sundry other articles, of the estate of William Courts, deceased.

BETSEY COURTS, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

THE creditors of WILLIAM COURTS, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby requested to attend at Milton Hill, in said county, on Monday the 28th of October next, with their claims legally authenticated.

BETSEY COURTS, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, and, if not taken up before the first of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Rebecca Bayly, P. G. county.
Mr. Henry Hill, P. G. county.
William Dent Beall, Esq; 2 letters.
Thomas Sales, Queen-Anne.
Saml. Tyler, commissary-office, Marlborough.
Joshua Hatch, Maryland, P. G. county.
William Gover, P. G. county.
Capt. James Belt, mercht. Queen-Anne.
Mrs Susanna Hatton, near Hannah Brown's ferry.
Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, mercht. Queen-Anne, Patuxent river.
Mr. William Craik, Port-Tobacco.
Mrs. Eliza Muscroe, P. Geo. county, Maryland.
James the carpenter, to be left in the care of John Duckett, Lower Marlborough.
Ben. Oden, Woodyard.
Jacob Duckett, Esq; Queen-Anne.
Mrs. Bonner, Lower Marlborough.
Col. John F. Mercer, Marlborough.
Mr. Joshua Groves, Queen-Anne.
Edwd. L. Wailes, Hannah Brown's ferry.
Doctr. Colmore Beanes, Upper Marlborough.
Edmund Key, near Chaptico.
Mrs. Margaret Rogers, Upper Marlborough.
Mrs. Calvert's John, horse gelder.
Thomas Snowden, Esq; Patuxent Iron Works.
Mr. Parke, deputy commissary.
Jacob Bradly, Queen-Anne.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

TAKEN up as a stray, by William Brown, living in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county, a small dark MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in her face, about thirteen years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THE delegates to the State of Maryland, now appointed in this town, to the Treasury Office, may be supplied with the several species of stock, certificates, &c. which may be presented at their office, upon application. The said subscriber will purchase and dispose of all kinds of land, certificates, &c. as directed.

THOMAS HUNTON.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends applying to the next county court, to be held for the county, which will be held in the city of Annapolis, 11th September next, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of part of two tracts of land, one called Roper's Manor, and the other Arabia Petra, agreeably to an act of assembly.

JOHN COWMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called Barnaby Manor, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

A. ADDISON.

July 26, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of Captain James Thomas, in this city. For title and terms apply to

T. GREEN.

Annapolis.

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs William Anderson and Co. of London, per my proper estation, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be returned by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. Edward Gwinn with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorised to receive such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for William Anderson and Co.

Lots in Bladensburg for Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the court of chancery, appointing the subscriber a trustee, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 7th day of September next,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, with the improvements, lying in the town of Bladensburg, numbers nine and ten, late the property of Philip Miller, deceased. These lots contain near Two Acres of ground, are well enclosed, and the buildings, which are wood, in pretty good repair. The sale to be on the premises, and to commence at twelve o'clock. The purchaser, or purchasers, to give bond with approved security, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue with interest, within two years from the day of sale. The creditors of Philip Miller, deceased, are desired to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 10th of September next.

BENJAMIN LOWNDES, Trustee.

Bladensburg, July 17, 1793.

I WILL hire my SCHOONER to a careful industrious man, on shares; she carries 1200 bushels of wheat, or about fourteen cord of wood. There are about sixty cord of wood lying at a good landing on my plantation, which any person hiring the schooner may have at a moderate price.

JAMES CARROLL.

Hayland, 10th July, 1793.

LOST on the 19th June last, a red leather POCKET BOOK, on the road from Nottingham to the cool springs, with a certificate in it, No. 47, dated 18th June, 1781, for £. 109 4 6, granted to Athanasious Ford, for the use of Christopher Court and Co. and many other papers of value to none but the owner. Any person finding the same, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be duly satisfied by

JOHN SMITH, Patuxent.

St. Mary's county, 10th July, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 5th day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NICHOLAS MATTHEWS, and says he was manumitted by Mr. Joseph Cowman, of Anne-Arundel county, has since lived with a Mr. John Norman, in the Swamp; he is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his cloathing an osnabrig shirt and trousers, a bearskin coat, and calico jacket. His master, if any, is desired to take him away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNTER, Sheriff of Calvert county.

July 12, 1793.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL WORK,
THE MONTHLY MUSEUM, OF MARYLAND MISCELLANY.

I. IT shall contain a monthly variety of interesting and entertaining [illegible] collected from the best authors, as well as original pieces. The most approved selections from the European, both ancient and modern writers, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the most valuable improvements and discoveries that have or may be made within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on Eloquence, Criticism, Law, Physic, and Divinity, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—passages selected, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall contain forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers, *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchase will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and six pence, or *Two Shillings* a Dollar each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month. Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risque and expence.

Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

SCHEME
OF THE
LOTTERY, No. II.
For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	A magnificent dwelling-house,	30,000, & cash	30,000, are	60,000
1	ditto	15,000, & cash	25,000, are	40,000
1	ditto	15,000, & cash	15,000, are	30,000
1	ditto	10,000, & cash	10,000, are	20,000
1	ditto	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1	ditto	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1	Cash prize of	-	-	10,000
2	ditto	5,000 each,	are -	10,000
10	ditto	1,000,	are -	10,000
20	ditto	500,	are -	10,000
100	ditto	100,	are -	10,000
200	ditto	50,	are -	10,000
400	ditto	25,	are -	10,000
1,000	ditto	20,	are -	20,000
15,000	ditto	10,	are -	150,000
26,739	Prizes.			
33,261	Blanks.			
60,000	Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are			480,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts up two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

SCHEME
OF
WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.
LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,		793 10 0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the water about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,		320 0 0
3,	1 ditto 96 30 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	-	300 0 0
4,	1 ditto of 19 ditto, ditto No. 3,	ditto -	100 0 0
5,	1 ditto of 19, ditto, No. 4,	ditto -	100 0 0
6,	1 ditto of 19 ditto, No. 5,	ditto -	100 0 0
7,	1 ditto of 19 ditto, No. 6,	ditto -	100 0 0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars cash,	-	37 10 0
	21 ditto of 3 ditto each ditto,	-	63 0 0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles,	-	435 0 0
	Fifty-drawn blank,	-	1 6 0
	173 Prizes.		£. 2350 0 0
	577 Blanks.		
	750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,		£. 2250 0 0

MANAGERS.

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Shubrick, Georgetown; James Reb, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Townsend Campbell, Magruder's; John Forbes, Bristol; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grahame, Peter Edmonston, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunter, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants in Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1793. 46

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers. 42

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"*Be it enacted*, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: *Provided*, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR PAIRS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBAN, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, two negro men, one boy, his name is JACK, and says this he belongs to FRANCIS SARGEANT, of Charles county; the other boy, his name is MOSES, and says he belongs to WILLIAM SARGEANT, of Frederick county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay their fees and other expences and take them away, or they will be sold according to law, by

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, July 17, 1793.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called Mount Ease, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; fifty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession given at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on 12 are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit: at the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potomack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof is cleared and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house and country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.5000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 10 per acre		2140 0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680 0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780 0 0
4 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910 0 0
	1 prize in cash,		100 0 0
	1 ditto,		50 0 0
	1 ditto,		46 0 0
	647 ditto, of 40s. each,		1294 0 0
	667 Prizes.		£. 7020
	3333 Blanks.		

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Here, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the 6th prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

49 JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.